

species of New England Hepaticae. Best of all, she leaves many enduring memories of generous enthusiasms and loyal friendships.

MARSHALL A. HOWE.

LEWIS HENRY LIGHTHIPE

Lewis Henry Lighthipe was born at Orange, New Jersey, 24 January 1843. He graduated from Columbia University in 1863, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1866, receiving his master's degree from Columbia in the same year. He at once entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, being ordained in 1866 by W. H. Odenheimer, bishop of New Jersey. His clerical career was chiefly in the states of New York and New Jersey, but from 1894 to 1899 he was located at South Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Lighthipe was an enthusiastic amateur botanist. He became a corresponding member of the Torrey Botanical Club in 1885, and was elected an active member 8 February 1887. He was notably faithful in his devotion to the interests of the Club, attending the meetings with much regularity until the infirmities of advancing age made it necessary for him to give up the trips from his New Jersey home, and finally led him to resign. His resignation was accepted 13 January 1920, and the minutes record the fact that "in recognition of his thirty-four years of faithful service in the Club, it was voted to transfer his name to the list of corresponding members."

He was a charming man and a pleasing speaker, but so modest and unassuming that his name rarely appeared as a botanical writer. The only scientific paper with his name as author seems to be one of a single page, entitled "Notes on the New Jersey flora," published in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for January 1886; but his name appears frequently in the minutes of the Club in connection with brief notes, and at the meeting of 14 April 1903 he presented a paper on "The flora of the pine-barrens of New Jersey," of which the abstract (in *Torreyia*) occupies two printed pages. Many specimens, from New Jersey and Long Island, collected by him are now in the Local Flora herbarium, and he collected plants also during his residence in Florida. His personal herbarium of about 7000 specimens was sold in 1920 to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

After several years in retirement, Mr. Lighthipe died at his birthplace, Orange, 14 December 1927. His connection with the Torrey Botanical Club, as corresponding member, active member, and again as corresponding member, thus covered a total period of more than forty-two years.

JOHN HENDLEY BARNHART.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 8, 1927

This meeting was held at the American Museum of Natural History. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Dr. T. E. Hazen, Editor, occupied the chair. The program of the evening consisted of an illustrated lecture by Dr. Ralph H. Cheney of New York University, entitled "Coffee Structure, and the Effect of the Beverage." Dr. Cheney said, in part: "for the great mass of humanity, coffee is a most satisfying, harmless and beneficially stimulating beverage. About forty species of coffee (*Coffea*) have been described by botanists as indigenous to Africa, India and adjacent areas. Nineteen of these species produce coffee beans (seeds) of economic value, but only three species—Arabian Coffee, Liberian Coffee, and Robusta Coffee—are of any importance. The bulk of the commercial coffee beans are derived from *Coffea arabica*, a small evergreen tree bearing fragrant white flowers and fleshy, cherry-like fruits possessing a sweet edible pulp and containing two coffee beans with their flat sides together. In Persia and Turkey, the dried and roasted pulp is utilized to prepare a bitter preparation known as Sultana Coffee. In Arabia the fruit is allowed to dry intact and the pulp is then removed and used to prepare a pleasant infusion called *Kisher* or *Kahwe*. In Sumatra, coffee leaves, which contain caffeine as well as the seeds, have been employed in the preparation of a beverage. Liberian coffee beans are larger and of a coarser flavor but are used by middlemen, especially in Europe and England, to strengthen grades which by themselves are flavorless.

"The common or Arabian coffee has been known and used from time immemorial by semi-savage tribes of higher Ethiopia, where it is indigenous and grows, wild and cultivated, at the present